DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Deseret News Publishing Company, Lessees

Tuesday, - - - June 14, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published every Monday morning and evening at 30 West Second South street, Salt Lake City.

Regular editions will be issued as follows:

The Morning edition is published from 6 to 10 o'clock every morning.

The Evening edition is published from 5 to 7 o'clock every evening.

Subscribers should write plainly their post office address, including the name of the county, as well as the street address.

Daily (Morning)	$ 6.00
Daily (Evening)	6.00
Daily (Morning) per month	50
Daily (Evening) per month	50
Daily (Morning) per week	15
Daily (Evening) per week	15
Daily for the week	30
Saturday edition 12 months	1.50
Saturday edition 6 months	1.00
Semi-Weekly 6 months	1.00
Semi-Weekly 3 months	50
Weekly 12 months	1.00

Payment for subscriptions always in advance.

City subscribers will kindly notify A. T. Rowley promptly of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 30.

PORTO RICO.

The expedition now in that Colonel Torrey's regiment, after having reported to General Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla., will be ordered to Porto Rico. The news in the islands seems to hold in store a new reward with much gratification among the boys.

Porto Rico, boys all understand, seems to be a desirable place to go to. The island has an abundance of fruits and nuts is well watered with sandy and water is plentiful. The climate and group are almost destitute of sponge and the boats depend on water collected after the rainy season, while Porto Rico has not lost this advantage already clung to the mountains and running the rivulets on their way to the sea. Some of these are navigable for smaller vessels a considerable distance. There are also serious jokes. The country is almost entirely free from swamps and other venomous reptiles, so the natives do not hesitate to sleep in the forests.

Porto Rico is much smaller in size than Cuba, but its people seem much more progressive than her since revolution. It is only since the beginning of the present century that Spain has paid any attention to this possession. Before that time the place was considered important, only as a watering station for the Spanish ships going to war and as a site of Spanish forts. The 100 miles of Rocky and Pore seemed the attention of the home government. Since 1815, however, the island attracted the notice of her European rivals. Hosts of greedy adventurers and office hunters flocked to its shore in search of fortune and from this time on the islands temperamental resulted in political troubles, as in other Spanish colonies.

Porto Rico under a free government is destined to become a great commercial country. Her geographical position is favorable. There are abundant harbors, although these are said to be dangerous to enter at a certain time of the year, owing to the wind which causes the sea to break with great violence. This is a disadvantage, but one which skilful navigators can cope with.

About a quarter of a century ago, Germany was about to seize Porto Rico under the guise of purchase. The government of that empire was looking out for naval and coaling stations in the hemisphere and found the island very desirable, but Spain refused to part with her possession, although for a time it was strongly urged. Germany, however, was not discouraged in Mexico, believing that never for would not be a subject advantageous for the Virginian offer. Germany at it was reported that the Monroe doctrine would resist the United States in a war with Germany as soon as the latter should attempt to establish a colony on the island. Prudence finally prevailed and the contemplated transfer did not take place. American flags many crossed the bay at late time.

There will be considerable to take place, also work to do in Porto Rico for the American army of occupation. The island is well adapted for a military base. The climate is healthy, the natives cannot be relied on for any heavy work, on the other. They are soft, well disposed and not poorly equipped. Thus, over the area inside the collection of the Spanish garrisons can only be a matter of a few days. The rainy season will not heavy blows and. So it is important that our men be in a state to hold the position taken when that day taking of the middle Cuban climate. Victory, hence, will depend on avoiding fever, and it may be hoped that the Porto Rico heats in the Porto Rico army of occupation will be a good season of immunity.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, the question of annexing the Hawaiian islands is to be voted upon by the House of Representatives. It is not that the proposition will be carried and it will be accepted with all the force and majesty of the opposition which the opposition will drive home, and the events have caused some opposition of annexation to change their views on the question.

One of the chief arguments advanced against the proposition is greater the Hawaiian islands to strike the prevailing winds of the American coast, in the event of a war with Spain. It is said that the United States would have to maintain an expensive navy in order to protect the islands from foreign attacks. The fact is this contention is groundless. The president has demonstrated that an naval power has any chance of success as far away from coal supplies that the vessels cannot easily be recoaled. Were the Hawaiian islands American territory, this fact would prevent other powers with authority intentions from using the group as a base of supplies and consequently from carrying any heavy guns against the Pacific coast. While it might cost a considerable sum to guard and defend an outpost of this kind, it is a question whether it would not be advisable to send an external enemy thus time to reach his arrival on our own coast. In a war with a strong naval power Hawaii would undoubtedly remain neutral. Yet upon the United States the Sun would devote to defend this neutrality, anchor, and the enemy would be forced by the fact that the little republic has a government independent of Washington.

In favor of annexation it has been urged with much force that Hawaii lately produced her friendliness to the United States at a time when it which have been considered essential whether such a step would result for her independence. Had Dewey failed at Manila and the Spanish squadron from gained the victory Hawaii would in all probability have enlisted her guards. Then, when it became necessary to send reinforcements to the forces of the Philippines, it was found accessible ports. Have a number other reasons, and therefore the Congress and the Polis want to Hawaiian which they received a cordial and enthusiastic welcome. These facts are taken to demonstrate the great value of the Hawaiian islands to the United States and public sentiment in this country now is such that a vote for annexation would meet with much approval.

NOT MUCH NEWS.

There is not much to say regarding the war today, for the reason that there is not much war going on. A few desultory skirmishes are of any place to have been had since Saturday's report. Active affairs place on Pidan will if the reports are correct. But that they are active, as is at last publicity expected, and dispatches pertaining to them are actually coming from the front are received with more degree of frequency. The navy seems to be equally busy and all the while attention is to those who follow a vigorous prosecution of the war as soon, if not at all as convenient.

To add to the unpleasant situation, the disturbing reports which the army of Shafter's march to Santiago are mentioned. One day the forces were entrenched, the next they have not, now they are fully prepared, again they have nothing to entrench. Yesterday morning came the information that the whole force was under war, having taken many to the Spaniards, and today we are advised that due to not time. If this latter is designed for the purpose of a ruse for the Spaniards, so may be the case, its geniality is certainly questionable. Americans cannot afford to adopt Spanish tactics even to defeat the Spanish with.

It is not at present reasonable that the main for a day or two will be of absorbing interest, but this is by no means certain. Sampson is at his post, and may accomplish a grand coup at almost any time; still, the last advice concerning him, which were from a British source, were not at all encouraging. We will have to wait and "see what we shall see."

STANDARD AT ENGINEERS.

The New York Times says the Spanish Cuban were not failure and the change in naval methods has increased Spain's influence on the sea. This is a subject which was considered in a lecture by Joseph G. Orthan before a club of civil engineers. He said:

"The Spaniards do not make practical engineers. For several years I was associated in the chief engineer of Cuba and I know of no engineer, though all the officers and crew were Spaniards, the whole engine department was managed and run by Americans and engineers, and as proof of that we thought, we had hired in the Spanish Navy, we had hired a Spanish engineer, but when we came to work in Spanish we would work for."

The lecturer said that when the crew came to be Cuba Review, it was to found that the Spaniards had no engineers to do the work, though in the time Cuban war ships were largely due to their speedness and mobility. At Santiago, he said, the Spanish ships were taken by Americans, and the Spanish engineers, being unable to run the machinery, brought to Brooklyn navy yard to be repaired. It is known that many foreign engineers have already left the Spanish navy, and it is said that the Spanish navy, and it is said that the Spanish navy, and it is said that